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Barcode Number	Box Number	Total of Volumes	Call Number
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 029 767 678 7	2186 1 BOX	2	Z232.W5 no.1-2
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 029 767 679 9	2187	22	Z252-Z284.P8 no.3-5 in oversize box
	2188	9	Z302-Z392
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 029 767 680 5	2189 1 BOX	13	Z405.S9-Z473.S3
	2190	3	Z552.I3 no.1-3 (1946)
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 029 767 681 7	2191	2	Z552.I3U5 no.1-2 (1946)
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 029 767 682 9	2192	23	Z552.I56 no.1-23 (1946-Undated)
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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 029 767 683 0	2194	111	Z673.A5 no.1-111 (1933-Undated)
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 029 767 685 4	2196A	144	Z673.A5 no.1-144 (1926-1954)
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 029 767 686 6	2196B	39	Z673.A5 no.145-185 (1954-Undated) no.185 on overcrowded box

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COPY
FOR YOUR INFORMATION

FOR INFORMATION
EXECUTIVE BOARD

January 6, 1954

TO THE ALA MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE:

Only four vacancies remain on the 1953/54 ALA Membership Committee, and we hope to have these filled very soon. A copy of the Membership Committee for 1953/54 is enclosed to add to your Membership Committee Work Kit.

Those of you continuing on the committee can continue to use the work kits you have used during the past year. New members of the committee should have received, by now, the committee files, supplies, membership directory, and committee work kit from your predecessors. If, in any case, these materials have not been passed on to you from the previous committee member in your area, let us know promptly, and we will see what we can do to help.

Membership Directory

The 1953 directory of ALA members is in process, and is expected to be published shortly after the first of the year. When the new directory has been issued, a copy will be sent to each member of this committee, as a part of his working equipment. This copy will be official property for promotion purposes only, and should be kept with the work kit, and passed on to the next committee member who will serve in your area when your appointment expires.

Committee Work Kit

We have arranged some committee materials in a work kit, which we hope will prove convenient for your use. These are in a folder of convenient size for filing, and should be kept near at hand for quick reference, when you are handling your committee assignments. It contains numerous samples of materials available for distribution at this time. As new items are developed, samples of these will be sent to you to add to your kit. Several items for your kit are enclosed with this letter. These are, in some cases, replacements for similar items now in your kit. It would be well to examine the materials in your kit, and eliminate any which you may find which are now obviously outdated. The kit and the materials included are intended to answer many questions which may arise about committee procedures. Any questions which you do not find answered can be referred, as they arise, to my office, and we will be glad to help.

Supplies

Only samples of materials are included in the work kit. Promotion materials ordered for quantity distribution will be sent to you on your own request as promptly as possible from the Membership Services Department.

Mimeographing

The Membership Services Department will be glad to arrange for any mimeographing which committee members need to have done. Sample letters of invitation -- personal, trustee, and institutional -- are

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FOR INFORMATION OF
EXECUTIVE BOARD

To Directors of State and Provincial Library Extension Agencies and Presidents of State, Regional, and Provincial Library Associations:

At its meeting on July 8, 1955 the ALA Council adopted "The Library's Pay Plan: A Statement of Principles" (attached). The statement, drafted by the ALA Board on Personnel Administration, contains nine related tenets which are basic to the foundation of an equitable pay plan. The board believes that these principles can be used by each library - large and small, public and college - in the formulation, promulgation, operation, and administration of its pay plan.

The board therefore urges that library extension agencies, library associations, and library periodicals bring the statement to the attention of library administrators, trustees, and staff members through publications or releases, mention at library meetings, and other informational media. The attached news release is enclosed in case you wish to adapt it for such use.

The statement will be printed in full in the ALA Bulletin - probably the October issue - however other library periodicals are encouraged to reproduce it. Individual copies may be secured from the Office of Personnel Administration, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

Very sincerely yours,

Hazel B. Timmerman

Hazel B. Timmerman, Executive Assistant
A.L.A. Board on Personnel Administration

HBT/hbf

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 50 EAST HURON STREET CHICAGO 11

RESOURCES AND TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION
CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION SECTION
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
AND
CATALOG CODE REVISION STEERING COMMITTEE
New York, N. Y.
September 24-25, 1960

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MINUTES

Saturday, September 24, 9:30 a.m.

Presiding: Sarah Vann, Chairman, Executive Committee
Members present: Executive Committee - Richard Angell, Dale Bentz, Paul Dunkin, Olivia Faulkner, Orcena Mahoney, Kathryn Renfro, Pauline Seely, Barbara Westby.
Steering Committee - Wyllis Wright (Chairman), Laura Colvin, Bernice Field, Audrey Smith, Sumner Spalding, Arnold Trotier.
Members absent: Paul Winkler (Executive Committee).
Guest: Pauline Love, Director, ALA Publishing Department.

The code revision enterprise: brief review of events up to the present.

Miss Vann distributed a chronology that she had prepared and called the attention of the group also to the background material on the establishment of the Catalog Code Revision Committee and the appointment of the editor of the code, extracted from the files of the RTSD Executive Secretary, which had been sent to members in May.

Present state of the code's completeness.

Mr. Wright introduced the discussion of this topic by confirming Mr. Lubetzky's statement at the Montreal Institute that the code (aside from the rules for special materials) was about 75% complete. He called attention to the existence of several unresolved problems in critical areas of the draft that has already been completed that require further work; e.g., conventional titles and entry of state universities.

In reply to a question from Mr. Dunkin on the state of the rules for description, Mr. Spalding explained that areas of known deficiency will be reviewed. Work has already begun on the review of chapter 10 ("Facsimiles, Photocopies, and Microfilms"). This work will proceed, and in his opinion there is no reason why any necessary revisions in the rules for description cannot be completed by the time the rest of the code is complete if the target date is December 1962. According to Mr. Wright the Steering Committee has generally taken the position that the rules for description can be accepted as they are except for spots where the experience of the last two years has shown the need for change.

Mr. Spalding enumerated the major points to be covered by the remaining 25% of the rules for "books" (as opposed to "special materials") as follows: classical, medieval and oriental names, geographic (i.e. jurisdictional) headings, religious

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AIA American Heritage Project
50 East Huron St., Chicago 11, Ill.

CHOOSING YOUR DISCUSSION LEADER

One of the most important factors in setting-up of a discussion group is the choice of leader as the leader is the hub around which the group revolves. It is essential that a great deal of thought be given to making a good choice. Who makes a good leader? How do you find them? There is no easy or sure fire answer, but these suggestions may help.

Leader's Job

The job of leader is to get people to share ideas by talking things over together. Good discussion is based upon informed opinion, critical thinking, and effective participation by the whole group. By warmth of manner and a hospitality of the mind, the group is encouraged to work together.

Some important characteristics of a good leader:

1. Time available to take special training and to do the necessary study and reading in preparing for the discussion. (Be frank in informing the prospective leader that it takes time.)

2. An inquiring mind which has an interest in, and an enthusiasm for, ideas; the ability to think through and clarify issues.

3. A genuine interest in group discussion, and a firm belief in it as a means of tackling common problems. (Beware of those who want a platform for teaching or lecturing.)

4. A sense of humor that creates a relaxed feeling so members find it fun to be together. It is of prime importance to stay good-humored through tactless remarks, opinionated harangue, and hot tempers.

5. A willingness to assume responsibility of carrying on the program, for regular attendance, for preparation and for keeping the necessary records.

6. The ability to listen to constructive criticism, a willingness to take counsel and profit by it.

How do you find them?

1. By watching groups in action. There may be one or two members who contributed a great deal to the discussion, yet did not dominate. Take advantage of that interest and experience, for here is a good prospect.

2. By talking to people who show interest in discussion. You may 'strike it rich' by considering the secretary who has been in for help in program planning, or the engineer who is reading books on foreign policy.

3. Do not be afraid to approach people - you are offering them an opportunity for developing and enriching community programs, and, for themselves, a highly stimulating experience.

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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SERIAL RECORD
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A LEADER'S GUIDE TO

Woolman: The Journal of John Woolman

Janet Whitney's introduction to John Woolman's Journal will help to answer the inevitable question in discussion as to why we read this book for discussion today. As she points out, Woolman "often throws light on the fundamental principles of the dealings of man with man". And his thinking about social problems - poverty, war, bad working conditions, racial discrimination - lies close to 20th century humanitarianism. Woolman's solutions lay in a deeply spiritual life, rarely found today, but one from which stem some of our most cherished ideals.

The Spiritual Life vs. the Political Life

"I did greatly bewail the spreading of a wrong spirit, believing that the prosperous, convenient situation of the English requires a constant attention to Divine love and wisdom....And here luxury and covetousness, with numerous oppressions and other evils attending them, appeared very afflicting to me, and I felt in that which is immutable that the seeds of great calamity and desolation are sown and growing fast on this continent." (p.126)

On what grounds does Woolman find luxury a danger? Why do the prosperous need Divine attention, according to Woolman? What religious truth lies behind this? Is there any purely psychological truth in this? Is Woolman's preaching purely religious in nature? Is it a preachment for the common man? Can a democracy be run on Woolman's philosophy? If the development of this country had been guided by men like Woolman, would we have attained our present position among nations today? Can the "politician" lead a spiritual life? What of Woolman's reply (p.75) "Civil government is an agreement.."?

The Reformer

Can one man by leading an examplary life, by preaching and writing, combat evils successfully? All kinds? Would Woolman have accomplished greater good by a more vigorous but perhaps more worldly course of action? What were Woolman's convictions on slavery (p.47,48) and how did he live by them? Did he require others to take the same stand?

We speak of "the Quaker spirit of moderation". Was Woolman a moderate man in his opinions about social evils? Did he compromise in his own attitudes? Did he permit others to compromise? Wherein lies his moderation? Is that effective for reform?

The True Religion

What did Woolman consider to be the "true religion"? Does a religious belief, strongly held, necessarily conflict with political beliefs strongly held? In a democracy we accept our course of action by common consent frequently - by majority vote; can we decide what is right by a majority vote? Does Woolman's religion make him a better or a poorer citizen? Would that be true of every religion? What is the importance of religion to American life? Is the record of Woolman's life foreign to the American way of life today, or close to it? In what sense?

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Allotment of Dues to ALA Divisions

This statement has been prepared in order that the membership may be better acquainted with the method of allotting dues to divisions under the present Divisional Financial Formula, proposed to and accepted by the divisions in the Fall of 1951.

For those members who specify divisional choice the ALA allots 60% of the regular dues payment to the Division up to a maximum allotment of $6.00 but only [illegible] dues of each member paying $3.00.

Examples: If one division is selected -

Member's dues payment to ALA	Allotment to Division	Balance to ALA
$ 3.00	$ .60	$ 2.40
6.00	3.60	2.40
7.00	4.20	2.80
8.00	4.80	3.20
10.00	6.00	4.00
16.00	6.00	10.00
20.00	6.00	14.00

Each member may select membership in one division at no extra [illegible] ALA dues, but for each additional division selected an additional [illegible] his dues (up to a maximum of $2.00) must be added to his regular [illegible]

Under the Divisional Financial Formula the additional amount [illegible] selecting more than one division is added to the basic division [illegible] sum of these is divided equally among the divisions selected [illegible]

If two divisions are selected -

Regular dues payment by members	Additional dues payment by member	Total dues payment to ALA	Total allotment to Divisions
$ 3.00	$ .60	$ 3.60	$ .60+ .60 [illegible]
6.00	1.20	7.20	3.60+ 1.20 [illegible]
7.00	1.40	8.40	4.20+ 1.40 [illegible]
8.00	1.60	9.60	4.80+ 1.60 [illegible]
10.00	2.00	12.00	6.00+ 2.00 [illegible]
16.00	2.00	18.00	6.00+ 2.00 [illegible]
20.00	2.00	22.00	6.00+ 2.00 [illegible]

If three divisions are selected -

3.00	1.20	4.20	.60+ 1.20 [illegible]
6.00	2.40	8.40	3.60+ 2.40 [illegible]
7.00	2.80	9.80	4.20+ 2.80 [illegible]
8.00	3.20	11.20	4.80+ 3.20 [illegible]
10.00	4.00	14.00	6.00+ 4.00 [illegible]
16.00	4.00	20.00	6.00+ 4.00 [illegible]
20.00	4.00	24.00	6.00+ 4.00 [illegible]

These examples might be extended up to seven division [illegible] divisions would vary in accordance with the number of [illegible]

Signed [illegible]

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SUGGESTIONS FOR SPECIAL CITY REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE ALA MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Membership Year

Membership runs for the calendar year, not from date of payment. Dues for new members joining after September 1 are accepted for the next calendar year, unless otherwise preferred and noted. (New members are all who were not members nor delinquent in their dues for the previous calendar year)

Organize your Own Sub-Committee

Organize the ALA membership work in your city, choosing any additional assistants needed to cover geographical areas and various types of libraries. We need to have all types of libraries and librarians represented in our membership, as well as all localities.

Lists of ALA Division membership committees will be sent you when information is available. Make an effort to draw into your plans any of these working in your area.

Letters of invitation

Sample form letters of invitation -- personal, trustee, and institutional (copies enclosed) --- will be mimeographed and supplied by the Membership Services Department at your request. However, if you draft your own letter and send it to Headquarters it will be mimeographed for you. Be sure to indicate the number of copies you want.

Send a letter of invitation to every library worker in your area who is not a member of ALA. Arrange that every person on that mailing list will have also from another ALA member a personal invitation to join.

Supplies

Personal and institutional application blanks, membership leaflets, and ALA BULLETIN reprints in current use will be furnished by the Membership Services Department. Be sure to keep a supply on hand and write for additional supplies when needed.

The membership forms have been devised to help in handling the records. Each green blank (personal membership) which you distribute must be accompanied by seven pink blanks (divisional membership) and a white instruction sheet. The yellow blank is for institutional membership and must also be accompanied by seven pink slips and an instruction sheet.

Membership in the ALA carries with it the privilege of joining one division at no extra cost. It is important that a pink slip for each division the member chooses be returned with the green or yellow slip and the correct amount of dues which can be determined from the white instruction sheet.

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Delaware	62	67	63
Dist.of Columbia	544	493	467
Florida	257	247	240
Georgia	264	254	265
Idaho	53	39	43
Illinois	1576	1438	1405
Indiana	695	605	612
Iowa	299	280	287
Kansas	218	232	229
Kentucky	243	219	223
Louisiana	329	310	314
Maine	64	62	65
Maryland	455	437	407
Massachusetts	878	853	858
Michigan	893	856	911
Minnesota	482	448	511
Mississippi	130	119	134
Missouri	379	344	359
Montana	70	66	64
Nebraska	167	169	181
Nevada	17	19	21
New Hampshire	101	96	99
New Jersey	554	563	510
New Mexico	78	77	80
New York	2167	2341	2216
North Carolina	354	336	401
North Dakota	62	57	53
Ohio	1186	1082	1116
Oklahoma	161	151	175
Oregon	220	200	231
Pennsylvania	1033	993	1003
Rhode Island	93	85	77
South Carolina	158	144	150
South Dakota	60	58	57
Tennessee	284	247	264
Texas	581	535	563
Utah	70	59	66
Vermont	54	52	58
Virginia	302	296	317
Washington	441	398	432
West Virginia	122	104	101
Wisconsin	541	464	487
Wyoming	32	34	39
	19,025	18,148	18,698
U.S. OVERSEAS ARMED FORCES, BASES, ETC.	0	111	100
OUTLYING TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS			
Alaska	13	10	11
Canal Zone	3	5	3
Guam	1	1	2
Hawaii	80	71	81
Puerto Rico	12	10	13
Virgin Islands	2	1	3
	111	98	113
CANADA			
Alberta	11	11	12
British Columbia	60	39	62
Manitoba	7	6	11
New Brunswick	5	8	7
Newfoundland	3	2	2
Nova Scotia	10	9	10
Ontario	94	86	112
P.E.I.	2	2	2
Quebec	43	37	52
Saskatchewan	8	13	11
	243	213	281

Victoria	2	2	2
Western Australia	0	0	1
Austria	1	1	1
Belgium	3	1	3
Brazil	9	13	14
British Guiana	1	1	1
British West Indies	3	2	4
Burma	1	2	1
Ceylon	1	1	1
Chile	0	3	2
China	7	4	4
Colombia	2	3	2
Costa Rica	0	0	1
Cuba	11	14	15
Czechoslovakia	0	2	0
Denmark	6	13	5
Dominican Republic	1	0	0
Ecuador	1	0	0
Egypt	5	6	2
Eire	1	2	2
El Salvador	1	0	0
England	27	25	27
Finland	3	5	6
Formosa	1	0	0
France	12	11	8
Germany	7	14	9
Gold Coast	1	0	1
Greece	4	3	1
Guatemala	0	0	1
Hong Kong	1	1	1
Hungary	2	2	1
Iceland	1	1	0
India	20	22	16
Indochina	1	2	1
Indonesia	11	4	4
Iran	2	1	1
Israel	4	5	5
Italy	12	11	13
Japan	14	21	14
Korea	0	0	1
Lebanon	0	4	3
Liberia	1	0	0
Malay Union	3	2	0
Mexico	24	22	72
Netherlands	7	6	6
New Zealand	6	7	8
Nicaragua	3	3	0
Norway	4	7	5
Pakistan	3	3	3
Panama Republic	1	1	1
Peru	1	0	0
Philippine Republic	10	14	18
Portugal	2	1	0
Saudi-Arabia	0	1	1
Scotland	2	3	2
Spain	4	8	5
Sweden	19	17	18
Switzerland	6	6	7
Thailand (Siam)	2	1	1
Turkey	3	4	4
Union of So.Africa	11	12	10
U.S.S.R.	13	13	12
Uruguay	1	1	1
Venezuela	2	3	3
Yugoslavia	0	2	1
	322	355	359
GRAND TOTAL	19,701	18,925	19,551

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois

For release Wednesday morning, June 19

John Van Male, librarian of the University of South Carolina, spoke yesterday afternoon to university librarians in the Memorial Auditorium on services which the university library renders to the general public. The meeting was one of thirty-six held yesterday in connection with the 65th annual conference of the American Library Association now in session here.

"...Universities have long been considered knowledge-factories. Even now, when large corporations maintain research organizations, universities lead in producing new knowledge as well as in summarizing what was previously known.

"...About fifty years ago the universities of Britain and America went out to meet the people, taking the class-room off the campus and sending lessons through the mail to correspondence students. The land-grant colleges and the state universities took the initiative, also, when they enlarged their off-campus programs to such an extent that some of them have become brain-trusts for the people of their states.

"...But up to now the demands from off the campus have not been burdensome to most university libraries. Few academic libraries lend as many books off-campus in a year as they do on-campus in a day. But this state of affairs appears due for a change. The Adult Education Journal, in its January issue, reports a "heavy upsurge" in adult educational activities, arriving sooner after the war than was anticipated...And we librarians, may come more and more to believe that we should take the initiative in sending out the library's resources and services to inform

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IT'S OUR AMERICA

Lisitsky - Thomas Jefferson - Discussion Guide

For those readers who like their history undiluted by fiction here is a simple straightforward account of the life and accomplishments of a great American. Thomas Jefferson is known to every school child as the author of the Declaration of Independence and as our third President, but in this biography we meet not only the statesman but the man who was the inventor of gadgets, architect, scientist, musician, leader of the "inner revolution", a devoted father and gentleman farmer. Students today have Thomas Jefferson to thank for the fact that they can choose their courses in the elective system, for student government and for the honor system in examinations. Above all he is remembered for his faith in the people to govern themselves - not just the "best people" or the chosen few, but his belief that "The people themselves must be allowed to decide in each case what best served their rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness". (p. 106)

Questions for Discussion:

1. Young Thomas Jefferson found that for him "college was an adventure, in which his mind did exciting things instead of his body...He found that the discovery of new ideas, great thoughts, scientific problems and solutions could be more thrilling than bear tracks in the forest, more exhilarating than a race on horseback." (p. 29)

   Is this very unusual or do young people generally find new ideas are fun?

   If they do really enjoy adventuring with the mind why isn't all education "more exhilarating than a race on horseback".

2. One choice in which Jefferson believed was "that it should be every man's privilege to choose whatever citizenship he desired, no matter where he chanced to be born. That was precisely how he and his ancestory had become Americans." (p. 91) He believed "that every person had the right to reside in whatever country he chose as long as he obeyed its laws, and that all that should be necessary for a man to give up his old citizenship was to declare his intention and move. We have all become Americans, Jefferson argued, by moving from Europe or by having our parents move, and we should not suddenly close this privilege just because we ourselves are safely entrenched here". (p. 111)

   How does this compare with our present policy in the McCarran Act which limits and selects those that may become Americans?

3. Religious freedom was "an idea so new and advanced that to many people it seemed shocking, if not blasphemous.....Even if you were not persecuted for practicing some other religion, you were not a good citizen if you did so. You could not hold office; you were deprived of many rights and privileges, and although you supported your own church, you paid taxes also for the maintenance of the State church to which you did not belong." (p. 111) Jefferson felt that "religion and religious support must be made purely voluntary. If religion was important there need be no doubt that the people could be trusted to take care of themselves without compulsion. For eight years this struggle continued. It was the hardest battle that Jefferson and his lieutenants had ever fought....This principle of

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois

For release Tuesday afternoon, June 18

Colonel William H. Quarterman, chief of the U.S. Army Athletic and Recreation Services, said this morning that the army is placing great emphasis on educational and recreational programs because boredom and idleness among troops invariably lead to demoralization. As a result more than 14,000,000 books have been distributed to Army libraries since 1940. He spoke at the Second General Session of the American Library Association Conference, now in progress in the Memorial Auditorium.

"...With the end of the war and increased leisure for soldiers, the need for such wide range programs has increased." Colonel Quarterman said "Books and magazines have played a tremendous part in providing recreation and entertainment for our troops. They have provided a friend when a man was lonely; given him stimulation when he was bored; helped him to take his mind off his problems; broadened his horizon; fortified his spirit, and deepened his understanding.

"The Library Branch, Special Services Division, will continue to be the War Department agency that is responsible for recreational library activities in the peace-time Army...Its function is two-fold: first, to see that all soldiers are provided with the latest, best, and most popular books available to civilians, as well as current magazines and other reading and reference materials for their information; and second, to see that adequate library service under the supervision of professionally trained librarians is established and maintained at all large posts, camps, and hospitals.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois

For release Monday morning, June 17

One of the world's foremost authorities on the documentary film, John Grierson, will speak tonight at the Memorial Auditorium, at the first general session of the American Library Association's 65th annual conference now in progress here. Mr. Grierson is an Englishman who started his film career by pioneering in the non-theatrical use of film and establishing the British Government Film Service.

On invitation of the Canadian government, he organized the National Film Board of Canada and headed it for many years. During the war, he was general manager of the Canadian Wartime Information Board, a position similar to that of Elmer Davis with the OWI. He is at present Chairman of the Board of International Film Associates, an organization for the production of films which will increase international understanding. Mr. Grierson will speak on the need for clearer and quicker channels of information between citizens and their government and between governments.

J. Cayce Morrison, assistant commissioner of the New York State Department of Education was among the state executives who met yesterday in the Statler Hotel to consider the future of state-wide public library service. Attending the meeting were representatives of almost every state, most of them administrators of state or regional library extension agencies. Speakers, in addition to Dr. Morrison were L. Marion Moshier, of the New York Division of Adult Education and Library Extension; Catherine Miles Yerxa, secretary of the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries; Walter Brahm, director of the Ohio State Library and Katharine Wead, of the Connecticut State Public Library Committee.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois

For release Friday afternoon, June 21

Books and the mentally deficient, abstracts from an address by Mildred Methven, supervisor of institution libraries for the State of Minnesota, at a meeting of the American Library Association's Division of Libraries for Children and Young People this morning in the Memorial Auditorium here.

"It is almost a certainty that no one to whom I am speaking today knows what it is to be an unwanted child...who has lived for five years in a state hospital for mental patients where she learned, heard and saw many things never intended for the understanding of an adolescent girl...It is almost a certainty that everyone in this room can see for himself the color of my suit, can quickly tell where is the nearest exit...There is no one in this room who cannot comprehend the meaning of every word I use, whose imagination does not fill in for him much of what I do not say...

"Almost all of us, as librarians and as teachers, have once known the boys and girls, young men and young women now retained in state training and industrial schools. We have seen them...coming to our libraries...many as appealing and as attractive as any other children, many with well defined talents and skills, many with decent impulses and admirable ambitions...We have known them for a few years... until that time comes when today's handling of delinquent children and adolescents sends them to a Boys Town, or a Home School or a State School of some description... What of the unruly boy of seventeen who entered a state prison with a life sentence and now, ten years later, is a young man of great intelligence, mental honesty, stable nervous system, sense of proportion, sense of humor...?

"Can you imagine how difficult it is to find books in simple terms but of advancing interests and increasing range of ideas for deafened young people? This

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois

For release Friday afternoon, June 21

A summary of a report on library conditions in New York State by Warren G. Coxe, director of the Division of Research of the State Department of Education, presented at a session of the New York Library Association, in connection with the 65th annual conference of the American Library Association, now in session at the Memorial Auditorium here.

There are 611 public and association libraries in New York State registered with the State Education Department. Branch libraries are not included. A few libraries are not registered with the Department. These libraries are pretty well scattered throughout the State but are found in fewest numbers in those areas with sparse population.

Of the 611 libraries, 75 percent are in communities of less than 5,000 population, 20 per cent in communities of from 5,000 to 25,000 and 5 per cent in communities of over 25,000. From the standpoint of population served, those libraries in places of more than 25,000 serve 73 per cent of New York State's population; those libraries in communities of from 5,000 to 25,000 serve 10 per cent; and those in communities of less than 5,000 serve 6 per cent. This leaves 11 per cent of the population, or a million and a half, not served by any local libraries.

Although there are nearly three times as many borrowers in the places with 25,000 or more population as in all smaller places, the per cent of the population borrowing books from libraries is smaller than in the other places. Twenty-one per

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois

For release Wednesday morning, June 19

Abstracts from the acceptance speech delivered by Maud and Miska Petersham, when they received the Caldecott Medal for the most distinguished picture book of 1945, at a dinner last night in the Statler Hotel. The book chosen for the award was The Rooster Crows. The winner of the Caldecott Medal is selected annually by the Children's Library Association, which sponsored the dinner, one of the main events of the American Library Association Conference now in progress here.

"Once upon a time long long ago after we respectively said good-bye to the advertising studio where we both were working, Miska and I started making children's books together.

"...We have put our hearts and all our effort into the pictures and books we have made...But we have committed some grave offenses in our work...and again and again we are justly called to account by children. In our "Story of Trains", it passed unnoticed for a couple of years that we had drawn a locomotive gaily pulling a string of cars that were not even coupled to it. It took a small boy to find that...We learn many things from the children who write us. I am continually surprised how much color means to them for they speak of it so often. They are always definite in their ideas...

"There was a sad time a few years ago when for the first time working on children's books brought us no pleasure. In fact it seemed almost impossible. Half-heartedly we tried this and that and a book failed to materialize. Red Cross work, a garden, standing on the post watching for planes that never appeared, even listening to the news, all seemed far more important. There were plenty of good books for children, why waste our time trying to make another.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois

For release Monday morning, June 17

Subject: The Study of Public Library Service in New York State

Speaker: J. Cayce Morrison, Assistant Commissioner for Research, State Education Department, Albany

Occasion: Pre-conference Institute of the American Library Association on Library Extension

Time and Place: Buffalo, Saturday, June 15, 2:30 P.M.

The study of public library service in New York State is being conducted at the request of the New York Library Association as approved by the Commission of Education.

While the Research Division of the Education Department has taken full responsibility for planning and conducting the study, it has had throughout the generous cooperation of the Survey Committee of the Council of the New York Library Association and the staffs of the State Library and the Library Extension Division.

Consultants were selected to represent both the library interests and the general public. They were: Dorothy Canfield Fisher, author; Alvin S. Johnson, director, New School of Social Research; Carl H. Milam, Executive Secretary, American Library Association; Louis R. Wilson, University of North Carolina, dean emeritus, The University of Chicago Library School; E. W. McDiarmid, Librarian, University of Minnesota; and Neil C. Van Deusen, head of the Library Division, Geneseo State Teachers College served both as consultants and as members of the survey staff.

The survey as originally planned included eleven studies: social, economic and geographical factors affecting library service; extent and quality of current public library service; inventory of public library services; the circulation of important recently-published books; community appraisal of existing public library

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois

For release Monday afternoon, June 17

Free movies in the Memorial Auditorium daily from 12:30 - 2:00 P.M. are a feature of the American Library Association conference, now in session at the Memorial Auditorium here. The conference began yesterday and continues through June 22. The attendance is about 2,500.

The movies are documentary films, and the showings are open to the public. Tomorrow the program is planned for 'teen-agers, and includes "It's All Yours", a short starring Ralph Bellamy; "Junior Prom"; a March of Time short on "Basic English" and a vocational film on bookkeeping and accounting. Later programs are: Wednesday, three shorts on present day America; Thursday, a request program; Friday, "Wings Over Alaska", a travel picture in colour, and three government films.

At the first general session tonight, John Grierson, pioneer in the documentary film field, will speak on the immediate emergency faced by all public information agencies - newspapers, libraries, radio and film - which must give public opinion an opportunity to form intelligent decisions on national and international issues.

Dr. Julian Park, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, University of Buffalo, spoke this morning at a meeting of the Association of College and Reference Libraries in the Statler Hotel. His subject was "The New College Curriculum". Also, on the program was Charles D. Abbott, University librarian.

This afternoon, Ethel Alpenfels, anthropolgist from the Bureau of Intercultural Education, and John W. Mace of "Save the Children Federation" are the speakers at a meeting of the A.L.A. Division of Libraries for Children and Young People. Their topic will be the fitness of American and European youth for living in and rebuilding the postwar world.

For further information, call ALA Publicity Office, Memorial Auditorium, Madison 4422.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois

For release Tuesday morning, June 18.

Opening address by Ralph Ulveling, President of the American Library Association, at the First General Session of the Association's 65th annual conference in the Memorial Auditorium last night. Mr. Ulveling is librarian of the Detroit Public Library.

"Four years have passed since last we met. In contemporary terms, the world's most devastating war has ended. But on the long record of history that war will be recorded as only one more battle in the ageless struggle to preserve the dignity of man. The evils of racial and religious hatred on which some of the lately deceased governments were nurtured have not passed into oblivion. Hidden in the minds of men they lie dormant for the moment, but not uprooted. Likewise, the degrading principle of authoritarian states, namely, that national greatness as an objective transcends the natural rights of man, did not die with the collapse of Japan, of Germany and of Italy. In powerful forms it still exists...

"However, not all the limitations on men's freedom stem from the action of civil governments. Certain non-political restraints may be a greater danger than law. The power of public opinion can be as vicious as it can be good. Tacit predujices when widely held not only permit, but encourage, unjust discrimination. Conventional propriety or custom in our own brief history, has many times exposed

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Fifty books have been selected as the Outstanding Books of 1945, by vote of members of the American Library Association. This year's selection is announced in the February 1 issue of the Booklist, the Association's book-reviewing magazine. The books were chosen as most worthy of the attention of the present day reader, though not necessarily of permanent value. They are: Adamic, Nation of Nations; Adams, A. Woollcott; Auden, Collected Poetry; Barzun, Teacher in America; Bowers, The Young Jefferson, 1743-1789; Bromfield, Pleasant Valley; Caruso, Enrico Caruso, His Life and Death; Costain, The Black Rose; Dickinson, Bolts of Melody; Dobie, A Texan in England; DuBois, Color and Democracy; Eskelund, My Chinese Wife; Harvard Committee Report, General Education in a Free Society; Hobart, Peacock Sheds His Tail; James, Cherokee Strip; Langley, A Lion Is In the Streets; Lattimore, Solution in Asia; Lauterbach, These Are the Russians; Lewis, Cass Timberlane.

Also, MacDonald, The Egg and I; Marshall, The World, the Flesh, and Father Smith; Marshall, General Marshall's Report, Etc.; Mauldin, Up Front; Mencken, First Supplement, American Language; Norris, Fighting Liberal; Papashvily, Anything Can Happen; Peattie, Immortal Village; Pinckney, Three O'Clock Dinner; Rau, Home to India; Robeson, African Journey; Russell, History of Western Philosophy; Santayana, Middle Span; Schlesinger, Age of Jackson; Shaw, Rickshaw Boy; Shellaberger, Captain from Castile; Simonov, Days and Nights; Smyth, Atomic Energy for Military Purposes; Snow, The Pattern of Soviet Power; Stegner, One Nation; Steinbeck, Cannery Row; Stewart, Names on the Land.

Ullman, The White Tower; Wallace, Sixty Million Jobs; Welles, An Intelligent American's Guide to the Peace; Wescott, Apartment in Athens; Willison, Saints and Strangers; Wise, Springfield Plan; Woodward, Tom Paine, America's Godfather, 1737-1809; Wright, Black Boy; Yank, Best from Yank, the Army Weekly.

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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
SERIAL RECORD
FEB 13 1947

Public Library Service Demonstration Bill

S. 48

Identical bills introduced by Senator George Aiken of Vermont and Senator Lister Hill of Alabama

A brief analysis of the bill follows:

Purpose:

1. To provide demonstrations of adequate public library service to people now without it or inadequately served.

2. To provide means for studying various methods of providing public library service primarily in rural areas, and for studying the effect of planning on an area basis upon the development of library service.

Provisions:

1. State Library Agencies may submit plans for use of federal funds in demonstrating public library service primarily in rural areas. These plans shall be drawn entirely by the State agencies and need not be uniform throughout the country.

2. Two types of plans may be submitted: one calling for a basic demonstration using $25,000 per year for four years in each state, financed entirely by federal funds; or an expanded plan may be added to this which would allow states to match an additional $25,00 to $75,000 of federal funds annually for five years.

3. The Commissioner of Education would be required to make annual reports to Congress upon the operation of the demonstrations and would be required to make a final public report evaluating the demonstrations.

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(This editorial is an adaptation of an editorial used by M. M. Harris in the San Antonio Express. Mr. Harris has given his permission for its use elsewhere.)

For immediate release

Friends of libraries in (name of state) whose need of books is long-felt will be gratified to know that the Public Library Service Demonstration Bill, S. 48, is again before Congress.

Senators Hill (Alabama) and Aiken (Vermont) jointly introduced the measure which is before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. As nine out of thirteen members supported the measure last year, a favorable report to the floor is in prospect.

Apparently, the measure is liked by the law makers; but, as its sponsors point out, putting it through a busy, heavily laden and harrassed Congress will require genuine efforts on the interested citizen's part.

As it stands, the Hill-Aiken Bill would appropriate $25,000 annually for demonstrations in each state, to show people who now lack free library service how they might provide themselves with books at no prohibitive cost. The State might put as much as $75,000 annually into the fund which would be matched by federal money. Thus, the national government might contribute as much as $100,000 annually to the state library's demonstration program.

The demonstrations would operate through state library agencies working with local library authorities. The demonstrations would last long enough to show people living in rural areas how a library would operate, how economically it could be managed and how well it would serve them. The record shows that rural people who have been shown library services vote library taxes and carry on campaigns for additional funds to finance their libraries.

The sponsors of the Library Demonstration Bill estimate the probably outlay from the Federal Treasury at 2½ million dollars annually. Relatively, this is a modest sum because the benefits to be derived are beyond appraisal. Both House and Senate committees last year held extensive hearings, which adduced these convincing facts:

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(MORE)

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(Action letter for distribution to librarians in the state)

A.L.A. National Relations Office, Paul Howard, Director,
1709 M Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

and

(name of state) Library Association Federal Relations Committee,
(name of coordinator), (address)

Public Library Service Demonstration Bill

NOW S. 48

Introduced January 6, 1947, by Senator Lister Hill, Alabama, and Senator George D. Aiken, Vermont, S. 48 passed its first and second readings and was referred to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare which is under the chairmanship of Senator Robert Taft of Ohio. Nine of the thirteen members of the new committee supported the bill last year. Two of the members were recently elected to the Senate. The bill, as introduced, included the amendments incorporated by the Senate last year. Prospects of passage are good.

The House Committee on Education and Labor has not yet been completed although Congressman Fred A. Hartley, Jr. of New Jersey has been designated Chairman. For this and other strategic reasons, there will be some delay before our bill is introduced in the House.

(NAME OF STATE) HAS _____ PEOPLE WITHOUT LIBRARY SERVICE. THE BILL MEANS MUCH TO (NAME OF STATE).

What You Can Do.

Help. The help of public, urban, county, rural, school, college and university libraries is greatly needed.

Write to (names of state senators), Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C., for copies of the bill. Tell them you are interested and why, and ask them to support the bill.

Write to Senator Robert A. Taft, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C., and ask him to hold a hearing on the bill.

(MORE)

(Short article for farm papers, speeches, etc.)

It doesn't seem fair that just because children, and they might be your children, were born on a farm, they should be deprived of an equal chance to read, along with their more fortunate city brothers. Many boys and girls still leave farms to live in large communities. Yet, the majority of them are handicapped because they must compete with city bred people who have had the advantage of better educational opportunities.

Those of us who have had books know we have a real asset in adult life if we learn to turn to them for information and pleasure while we are young. Good reading habits stay with us. Why should we deny this chance for an appreciation of books to those without libraries?

To make libraries possible for more rural people, Senators George D. Aiken of Vermont and Lister Hill of Alabama reintroduced the Library Demonstration Bill (S.48) into the Senate some months ago. This bill would provide each state with from $25,000 to $175,000 annually for a five year period for demonstrations of library service.

The bill calls for federal grants to the states for library service amounting to $25,000 a year for five years, plus an additional $25,000 to $75,000 available to the states on a matching basis. None of this federal or state money would be spent to buy land or erect buildings. It would be used to purchase books, newspapers, educational films, periodicals and other materials normally distributed by libraries. These materials would, in turn, be used to demonstrate to rural people in areas without effective library service how a library will serve them, how it will operate and how economically it can be managed.

The program is planned to operate through state library agencies which are expected to submit to the U.S. Office of Education plans best suited to the areas without libraries. Federal control is eliminated as soon as these plans meet specifications included in the bill.

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(This Bulletin article was used by the Tallulah, Louisiana, chapter of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. It is an excellent article for club magazines.)

BULLETIN

The shocking fact is that thirty-five million American citizens have no library service whatsoever. More than six hundred counties in the country (roughly one out of five) are without a library. An equal number have only small libraries in the county seats, which serve no rural people. Almost every state, in fact, has large areas without any service. Library Chairmen, this is your opportunity to render a great service.

The most important work for Library Chairmen will be to concentrate their effort on the early passage of the Library Service Demonstration Bill when S. 1920 and H. R. 5742 are reintroduced into the next session of Congress. Hearings on the Library Service Demonstration Bill, introduced in the Senate by Lister Hill and the House by Mrs. Emily Taft Douglas, were held before the Senate and House Subcommittees on Education and Labor. According to reports, reactions of the members of the committees were friendly, but the pressure of "must legislation" rendered a vote impossible before the close of the session. The Senate Committee suggested changing the bill to allow the appropriations to run for five years rather than four years and that the amount allowable by the Government be raised from $50,000 to $75,000 a year. The House Committee unanimously approved the bill. Plans now are to have the bills reintroduced into the next session of Congress, with the hope that it will be possible to get them through at that session. This legislation is gaining support and the General Federation has endorsed it. If all Library Chairmen will make a concerted effort to get the clubwomen throughout the country to work with determination for this bill, it will mean successful passage and a great service will have been rendered.

Copies of the bills, S. 1920 and H. R. 5742, may be obtained from your Senator and Congressmen. Ask for several copies and ask them to support the bill at the same time. Get all club Library Chairmen in your state to ask their respective Congressmen for a copy and their support of the bill. That bit of concerted action will have a far-reaching influence in favor of this legislation.

A brief analysis of the bill follows:

Purpose: (1) To provide demonstrations of adequate public library service to people now without it or inadequately served. (2) To provide means for studying various methods of providing public library service primarily in rural areas and for studying the effect of planning on an area basis upon the development of library service.

Provisions: (1) State library agencies may submit plans for use of federal funds in demonstrating public library service primarily in rural areas. Those plans shall be drawn entirely by the state agencies and need not be uniform throughout the country. (2) Two types of plans may be submitted; one calling for a basic demonstration using $25,000 per year for four years in each state, financed entirely by federal funds; or an expanded plan may be added to this which would allow states to match an additional $25,000 to $50,000 of federal funds annually for four years. (3) The Commissioner of Education would be required to make annual reports to Congress upon the operation of the demonstrations and would be required to make a final public report evaluating the demonstrations.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois

New Address: 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois

For immediate release

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, commonly known as UNESCO will hold its first General Conference in Paris in November. Many of the subjects under discussion will be of immediate interest to libraries - in fact so much so that two librarians, Ralph Shaw and Luther Evans, were among those who attended a preliminary planning conference in London this summer. Adult education, youth and child welfare, exchange of library materials and development of research facilities are among the items in the UNESCO program.

A National Commission, to serve in an advisory capacity, has been appointed and consists of representatives of fifty national organizations, of which the American Library Association is one.

October 28-November 30 has been designated by the State Department as UNESCO month. Information agencies are asked to make special efforts during this period to acquaint the public with the UNESCO program, and to help build understanding of its objectives. Libraries are asked to give the observance special attention. UNESCO is the type of organization which strengthens the position of libraries, and the library is one of the natural agencies to take initiative in organizing community support.

The ALA Bulletin for November will carry an explanatory article on UNESCO, and the Booklist will publish a bibliography. In the meantime, librarians may want to secure and read The Defense of Peace: Documents Relative to UNESCO, U. S. Superintendent of Documents, 10¢.

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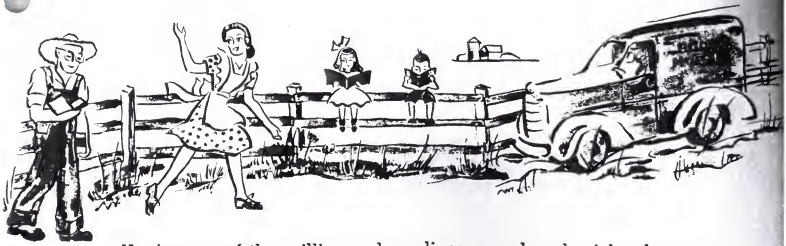
WHICH IS YOUR SIDE OF THE FENCE?

No books for your children? No opportunities for enjoyment, for continued education, for help with your job or farm, which public library books can give you? There are 35,000,000 people in rural America like you! The Hill-Douglas Public Library Service Demonstration Bill (S.1920 and H.R.5742) would give your state up to $75,000 a year for four years to demonstrate library service to those who need it. Write to your Congressman now! Ask him to vote for it! Put yourself and your family on the other side of the fence.



You're one of the millions whose lives are already richer because of public libraries? Then you know what they bring to you and your children. Help the other fellow over that fence by writing to your Congressman today in support of the Hill-Douglas Bill. Let's remember the American tradition of the equal chance! Do more than remember it! Ask your Congressman to vote for S.1920 and H.R.5742.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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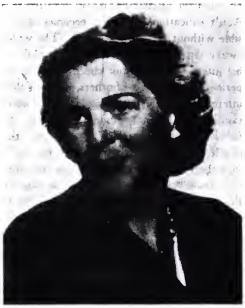
Library Demonstration Bill Introduced

Remarks of Emily Taft Douglas, Representative-at-Large, Illinois, in the House of Representatives, Tuesday, March 12 (in introducing the Public Library Service Demonstration Bill, H.R. 5742, S. 1920).



MRS. DOUGLAS

MR. SPEAKER, I am today introducing a bill which is modest in title and in authorized expenditures but which can open endless vistas of a fuller life. It is probably the cheapest means both of enriching existence to millions of Americans and of raising the quality of our citizens. The Honorable Lister Hill of Alabama is presenting a companion measure in the Senate.

This bill, sponsored by the American Library Association, provides for demonstrations of library service in communities which do not today possess such service. It would authorize to each participating state twenty-five thousand dollars annually for the next four years, in order to assist state agencies to show how library service can be extended through the use of bookmobiles and library deposits.

It is a shocking fact that thirty-five million American citizens have no library service whatsoever. More than six hundred counties in the country (roughly one out of five) are without a library. An equal number have only small libraries in the county seats which serve no rural people. Almost every state, in fact, has large areas without any service. These regions are largely rural, where handicaps of distance, poor roads, and low incomes have prevented the communities from opening libraries. Experience has shown, however, that good rural service can be provided by using a large enough administrative area with a widespread system of branch libraries, service stations, and bookmobiles. Where the people have been offered such service, they have learned to value it and never want to be without it again.

Books have become a necessity in an unstable world, and we cannot afford to deny large numbers of our people the chance for this basic means of education. Nor can the big cities, with well-stocked libraries, be oblivious to the lack elsewhere. The cities are forever being repopulated by people from the country, and the quality of urban citizenry is therefore dependent on the quality of the whole country.

In a sense a library is yeast for all the worth-while life of a community. Its services are supplementary and illumine every civic and cultural project. It is not competitive with other agencies, but enriches the work of each. The scope of a country school is meager if the students cannot sup-

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The Chicago Sunday Tribune - May 6

C. H. M'CORMICK HOME IS SOLD TO LIBRARY GROUP

BY AL CHASE
[Real Estate Editor.]

Preservation of three of Chicago's noted old residences on the near north side will be effected thru the sale of the entire block of frontage on the north side of E. Huron st., between Wabash av. and Rush st., to the American Library association, by the Cyrus H. McCormick estate. Earle A. Shilton was sole broker. The price was said to be $175,000. The land fronts 300 feet on Huron, 138 feet on Wabash, and 109 feet on Rush.

Carl H. Milam

The trio of mansions comprises the 35 room residence of the late Cyrus H. McCormick, at 50 E. Huron st., the former home of the late Julian Rumsey, Civil war time mayor of Chicago, at the Wabash-Huron corner, and the one time residence of Mrs. William Blair, at the Rush-Huron corner.

Carl H. Milam, executive secretary of the library association, said the McCormick residence only would be used when the association moves from its present quarters in the McGraw-Hill building, 520 N. Michigan av.

Beauty to Be Preserved

"Altho $25,000 may be spent in alterations to the mansion, it will be done without major structural changes inside and without any outside changes," Milam said. "We appreciate that the interior is one of the most beautiful of Chicago's old time homes and should be preserved as much as possible in order that future generations of Chicagoans may see what living conditions were like in the '80s and '90s. It has a definite historical value to the community."

The McCormick residence has been occupied by Joseph H. Biggs, caterer, for the last 14 years. Mrs. Biggs carries on the business established by her husband in 1882. She said she will announce her plans later in the year. The library association's lease in the McGraw-Hill building has two years to run.

May Not Use Rumsey Home

The Rumsey residence may not be used by the association for several years. It is occupied by Annie Sara Bock, who formerly operated the Southern Tea room there. The association has no immediate plans for using the former Blair residence.

Thirty years ago McCormick built an addition on the west side of his residence with a separate entrance and reception hall leading to a ballroom 60 by 22 feet which was said to have cost about $100,000. This will be used as a small auditorium for A. L. A. meetings.

The McCormick home was sold by the trustees of the McCormick estate, Cyrus McCormick, Judson F. Stone, and John P. Wilson. Wilson & McIlvaine represented the estate and Chapman & Cutler the buyer. Fugard, Burt & Wilkison are architects for the A. L. A. in the McCormick residence alterations.

Near North Side Residence Sold

Former residence of late Cyrus H. McCormick, 50 E. Huron st., bought by American Library association.

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The American Library Association

The American Library Association is an organization of 15,000 librarians, libraries, library trustees and other friends of libraries, primarily of the United States and Canada.

It is the chief spokesman for the modern library movement in North America, and to a considerable extent throughout the world. The history of the Association is the history of the evolution of modern librarianship.

Pioneering with New Library Ideas

Underlying the American Library Association's 69 years of activity has been the philosophy that *libraries exist to make books useful to people.*

Early leaders pioneered with:

- Lending books for home reading
- Open access to library shelves
- Library work for children
- Library extension to outlying sections through branches
- Service to rural people through branches and traveling libraries
- Central administration of University Libraries
- International library cooperation
- Library schools
- Tax support of libraries
- Publication of manuals and textbooks for librarians

and many other public and professional services which are taken for granted today. The cataloging, classification, and other techniques developed in the years immediately following the Association's organization in Philadelphia in 1876, have made libraries efficient service agencies for writers, scholars, readers, rather than mere collections of books.

Library War Service Brings Results

In the First World War the A.L.A. provided library service for our armed forces at home and overseas. Out of that experience came a recognition of the need of the fighting man for reading matter which has borne excellent fruit in the Second World War; the splendid hospital library service of the Veterans Administration; an enlarged conception of the importance of library service; and a great expansion of the Association's own program.

The Library Program Broadens

Since 1920 the Association has concerned itself with such matters as:

- Improvement and expansion of the library's part in adult education
- State aid to libraries
- Establishment of county and regional libraries to serve the rural population and to increase efficiency in operation

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We Are on the Way

At the meeting of the officers of the Association June 21, the chairman of the Federal Relations Committee gave an up-to-the-minute report of matters in Washington receiving or needing A.L.A. attention, including:

Book post rates. Upward revision and introduction of zoning feature. (Bill Number H.R.3235) Vigorously opposed by A.L.A., publishers, booksellers, educators, and some periodicals. Nevertheless has been favorably reported out by House Committee with amendments.

Surplus property distribution. It looks now as if the Office of Education might have a large responsibility for allocation to educational institutions including libraries. Representatives of the A.L.A. have been drawn into consultation.

Surplus army library books and equipment. Not much new on this except that there will apparently be fewer books than was at first estimated because of heavy wear and tear and larger army needs. The subject is still alive and needs watching.

Educational facilities bill. Sponsored by the N.E.A. A.L.A. representatives have served as consultants in drafting the proposals. Libraries are included. The bill would provide financial aid to the states for surveys of needs, architectural planning, actual construction.

Proposed grants-in-aid to colleges which have suffered because of the war, in line with recommendations made by a special committee to the House Education Committee a few months ago. (Bill H.R.3116 and H.Report 214) should be checked for college library implications and followed through as the situation may suggest.

Social security legislation which would extend federal coverage for pensions and unemployment to many groups (including many librarians) not covered under the present act. Should be checked for library implications and followed through in accordance with the wishes of American librarians which are yet to be ascertained. (Bill Numbers S.1050 and H.R.3293 - Wagner-Murray-Dingell), and another just introduced by Senator Green.

Following this report the officers unanimously voted to recommend to the Executive Board the employment of a Washington representative and the beginning of new public relations activities as soon as possible; also the immediate appropriation of $20,000 from the Library Development Fund for use during the first year.

Carl Vitz

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois

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FOR RELEASE AT WILL

Biographical Material - Flora B. Ludington
President-Elect

Miss Flora B. Ludington, Librarian of Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., is First Vice-President and President Elect of the American Library Association. She will be inaugurated as President on Friday, June 26, at the final General Session of the 72nd Annual Conference of the ALA in Los Angeles (in Philharmonic Auditorium, June 21-27).

Miss Ludington, who has been Mount Holyoke Librarian since 1936, formerly served as Chairman of the ALA Board on International Relations, and is distinguished for her work in the library field abroad as well as in the United States.

A native of Huron County, Michigan, she has been successively, reference librarian, assistant professor of bibliography, and associate librarian at Mills College in California. Holder of an M.A. in history from Mills, Miss Ludington also has library degrees from the University of Washington and New York State Library School. Mills College recently (June 7, 1953) awarded Miss Ludington an Honorary LLD degree. She has taught at summer sessions of the Columbia University School of Library Science, and at the University of Texas and San Jose State College.

From 1944-46, on war leave from Mount Holyoke, Miss Ludington served as first director of the OWI's U. S. Information Library at Bombay, India. In 1948 Miss Ludington spent three months in Japan as a visiting expert on information libraries. In May, 1947, she attended the 13th meeting of the International Library Committee in Oslo, Norway.

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Biographical Material -- Robert Bingham Downs, President

Robert Bingham Downs, Director of the University of Illinois Libraries and Library School (at Urbana, Illinois), President of the American Library Association, will preside over the 72nd Annual Conference of ALA at Los Angeles, June 21 to 27.

Since assuming the ALA Presidency on July 4, 1952, Downs has travelled more than 35,000 miles attending state and regional library conferences. Last July and August he served as Advisor on the reorganization of the National Library and National University of Mexico Libraries, at the special invitation of the Mexican government.

Downs was born at Downsville, North Carolina, May 25, 1903, of Scotch, Irish, and English decent. His father was a storekeeper, postmaster, public school teacher, county commissioner and state legislator. Downs grew up in Asheville, North Carolina.

In his youth, he worked on a farm, carried a newspaper route, was a steam fitter's assistant, a forest ranger on Mount Mitchell, telephone repairman, and ranch hand. In high school, extra-curricular activities included basketball and track, debating and dramatics.

Downs entered the University of North Carolina in 1922. As a freshman he obtained a student assistantship in the University Library and continued to hold it until graduation in 1926. He did a variety of tasks in every department of the Library, and under the inspiration of Dr. Louis Round Wilson, Librarian, and Charles M. Baker, Assistant Librarian, determined on librarianship as a career.

In the fall of 1926 Downs entered Columbia University School of Library service as a member of the newly-consolidated school's first class. Another member of the class was Elizabeth Crooak, who in 1929, after serving two years on the Columbia

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ALA American Heritage Project
50 East Huron Street
Chicago Il, Illinois

JUN 8 - 1953

IT'S OUR AMERICA

Walker, Mildred - Winter Wheat - Discussion Guide

Ellen Webb lives on a ranch in Gotham, Montana, a town of 75 people. Her father who comes from Vermont speaks often of "back east". Her mother is of Russian peasant stock whom Ben Webb married when he was a soldier in World War I, and whom he calls "Anna Petrovna". Ellen goes off to college and becomes self conscious about her home and Russian mother, hesitating to take Gil home with her when she falls in love with him. Her college is interrupted and she teaches - in an isolated one room school in which she both works and lives. Gil is later killed in the second World War, and Ellen has to fight through loneliness. Slowly Ellen's understanding of her parents deepens and in her growing up she wonders how she was ever so bitter and prejudiced and critical of her parents. It is a hard, close to the soil life but Ellen enjoys the sowing and the harvest and the seasons, particularly the winter wheat which comes up through the snow. Like that wheat, she hopes to come through her difficulties and grow strong.

Questions for Discussion:

1. "In our first class he told us we were the voice of a new America learning and growing and becoming articulate in the sheltered places of the earth, while out beyond, a death struggle was going on for us and for learning." (p. 22-23)

   What is the "death struggle going on" for young people and for learning?
   Do you think you are sheltered?
   Are you "becoming articulate"?
   If so, as the "voice of a new America" what will you have to say?

2. Ellen's mother said, "Everything is different when I go to your father's town, everything! They don't eat the same as I do - house, clothes, church, everything different. They don't even think the same. That was hard. (p. 36).... They don't like him to bring back poor Russian girl who don't talk much and don't dress right". (p. 38)

   How important are these differences?
   How can we better understand the problems of these new people in a new land?
   How can we help them break through these barriers?

3. When Ellen brought Gil home he saw her home as strange and her parents as different. From then on Ellen saw only their faults and weaknesses, her father's war wounds, her mother's broken finger nails and the differences in their background. Eventually her doubts and criticism bring about understanding and faith in her parents.

   How do we move in our thinking from criticism and doubt to understanding and faith about anything - parents, friends or ideas like democracy?

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THIS IS AMERICA Broadcast series.

The Rocky Mountain Radio Council, in cooperation with the Denver Public Library, has produced eight 15 minute programs for broadcast by libraries in Colorado. These broadcasts are available to out of state libraries for a fee. The conditions under which these can be used are as follows:

Number of programs: Eight programs of 14 minutes and 30 seconds length, furnished on sixteen inch electrical transcriptions at 33 r.p.m.

Local tie-ins: There will be approximately 20 seconds at the end of each broadcast for mention of the local library sponsoring the programs, to be read from live copy by the station announcer.

Rights and clearance: All material, script, talent, etc. have been cleared by the Rocky Mountain Radio Council, and all music copyright fees paid. The programs may be used in any way desired by the sponsoring library, except that the library may not pass on the transcriptions to be used by other libraries for broadcast without additional payment.

Cost: This series of eight 15 minute programs is available to out of state libraries (other than Colorado) for $250.00.

THE SERIES

The program is a dramatic presentation with professional actors, music, sound effects, and narration. The entire series is narrated by a fictional character, Kirk Harwood, newspaper and radio man of Anytown, USA. Through his eyes are seen many of the basic problems concerned with the American Heritage and their solutions. Each program ties in the contribution of America's public libraries to contemporary life. Following is a brief synopsis of the eight broadcasts:

1. Education for Citizenship. An approach to the problem of juvenile delinquency and teen-age crime as a major problem of today. A librarian working in her own way with "dead-end" kids finds the answer to why the toughest section of Anytown has less juvenile crime than any other part of town, and is voted anytown's citizen of the year.

2. Interracial Understanding. An American Indian becomes a hero instead of a scapegoat after battling racial intolerance in an isolated community, partly through the help of books circulated at a country store by a county library.

3. Freedom of Thought and Religion. A city librarian calls attention to a menace to our freedoms by a small fanatic group of anti-Catholic, anti-labor propagandists, but no action is taken until tragedy strikes. Especial attention is given to irresponsible attacks upon school books, religious groups, and a library.

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50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois

Len Arnold

For Immediate Release

With the goal an all-time record in registration and voting, the National Non-Partisan Register and Vote Campaign has been launched by The American Heritage Foundation and more than a score of leading national organizations including the American Library Association.

ALA Executive Secretary David H. Clift and Miss S. Janice Kee, Executive Secretary of the ALA Public Libraries Division, are guiding the participation of librarians in the endeavor which has three phases:

1. More than 100 national organizations working through local branches to stimulate registration and voting right up to election day, November 4.

2. A huge advertising and information campaign contributed by all mass communication media through the Advertising Council.

3. A program of awards offered by the Foundation to communities, associations and committees achieving the greatest percentage increase over the voting record in their areas in the last presidential election.

Discussing the librarians' role, Mr. Clift said: "Librarians will welcome this opportunity to take their place in this dynamic community effort within the frameword of librarianship. Here, they can make their most effective contribution, since they can help not only to increase the number of voters but the number of informed voters."

Miss Kee explained that the role of the librarians will vary in different localities and they are being counted on largely to use the resources of their own libraries for the essential information job. Additional pamphlet materials and posters are being discussed with the aim of seeking to provide some special materials for the libraries.

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NOTE: Please retype, filling in the blanks where indicated, and revising according to your local needs; and send to your community and state press.

David H. Clift

For Immediate Release

Support of the Library Services Act, now pending before Congress, was urged today by (Name of Librarian, and city, town or state) who asked that citizens write to their Senators and Representatives favoring the legislation.

"Thirty million people--most of them in rural areas--are without access to a local public library," (he) (she) explained, "and this legislation will help to provide this vital community service."

The legislation is titled H.R. 5195 in the House of Representatives, and S. 1452 in the Senate. It is being supported by leading educational organizations, as well as by the American Library Association, and library agencies in all the states.

They point out that in addition to the 30 million Americans who have no library services at all, there are 35 millions whose libraries are inadequate to community needs. Of the 7,400 public library systems in the U. S., only 334 have budgets of $40,000. More than 2,000 have less that $1,000 for all expenses, and about 2,000 have from $1,000 to $4,000.

The Library Services Bill is designed to accelerate the increase in the network of information centers where people can supplement both their practical and cultural knowledge and information. It provides for promotion of library services to areas without service and to strengthen inadequate services to rural areas; acceleration of state library programs, and means for studying methods of improving library services.

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National

American Library Association, 520 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

State Libraries

(in addition to those on list of State Library Extension Agencies)
Arizona State Library, Phoenix
Connecticut State Library, Hartford
Georgia State Library, Atlanta
Illinois State Library, Springfield
Iowa State Library, Des Moines
Massachusetts State Library, Boston
Nebraska State Library, Lincoln
Nevada State Library, Carson City
New Jersey State Library, Trenton
New York State Library, Albany
Rhode Island State Library, Providence
Tennessee State Library, Nashville
Vermont State Library, Montpelier
Wyoming State Library, Cheyenne

(State Law Libraries not included)

State School Library Supervisors

Alabama.	Supervisor Public School Libraries, State Dept. of Education, Montgomery.
Indiana.	School Library Adviser, State Library Dept., Indianapolis.
Louisiana.	State Supervisor of School Libraries, State Dept. of Education, Baton Rouge.
Michigan.	School Library Supervisor, State Library, Lansing.
Minnesota.	Supervisor of School Libraries, Library Division, State Dept. of Education, St. Paul.
New York.	Supervisor of School Libraries, New York Library Extension Division, Education Building, Albany.
North Carolina.	State Director of School Libraries, State Dept. of Education, Raleigh.
Tennessee.	High School Library Supervisor, State Dept. of Education, Knoxville.
Virginia.	Supervisor of Public School Libraries, Dept. of Education, Richmond.
Wisconsin.	State Supervisor School Libraries, State Dept. of Education, Madison.

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PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN CITIES OF 200,000 POPULATION AND OVER

(Abbreviations: P.-Public; L.-Library; F.-Free; M.-Memorial; Car.-Carnegie)

Akron (Ohio) P.L.
Atlanta (Ga.) Car.L
Baltimore (Md.)
  Enoch Pratt F.L.
Birmingham (Ala.) P.L.
Boston (Mass.) P.L.
Buffalo (N.Y.) P.L.
Chicago (Ill.) P.L.
Cincinnati (Ohio) P.L.
Cleveland (Ohio) P.L.
Columbus (Ohio) P.L.
Dallas (Tex) P.L.
Dayton (Ohio) P.L.
Denver (Colo.) P.L.
Detroit (Mich.) P.L.
Houston (Tex.) P.L.
Indianapolis (Ind.) P.L.
Jersey City (N.J.) F.P.L.
Kansas City (Mo.) P.L.
Louisville (Ky.) F.P.L.
Los Angeles (Calif.) P.L.
Memphis (Tenn.)
  Cossitt L.
Milwaukee (Wis.) P.L.
Minneapolis (Minn.) P.L.
Newark (N.J.) P.L.
New Orleans (La.) P.L.
New York City:
  New York P.L.
  Brooklyn P.L.
  Queens Borough P.L.
    Jamaica, Long Isl.
Oakland (Calif.) P.L.
Omaha (Neb.) P.L.
Philadelphis (Pa.) F.L.
Pittsburgh (Pa.):
  Carnegie L.
  Allegheny Car. F.L.
Portland (Ore.) L. Association
Providence (R.I.) P.L.
Rochester (N.Y.) P.L.
St. Louis (Mo.) P.L.
St. Paul (Minn.) P.L.
San Antonio (Tex.) P.L.
San Francisco (Calif.) P.L.
Seattle (Wash.) P.L.
Syracuse (N.Y.) P.L.
Toledo (Ohio) P.L.
Washington, D. C.
  P.L. of the District of
    Columbia

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What Is a Reasonable Income for Your Library?

THE American Library Association believes that one dollar per capita of the population of the community served is a reasonable minimum annual revenue for the library in a community desiring to maintain a good modern public library system with trained librarians.

THIS sum should cover a main library with reading room facilities, branch libraries and reading rooms within easy reach of all the people, a registration of card holders equal to at least thirty per cent of the population, and a considerable collection of the more expensive books of reference, with a home use of about five volumes per capita per year.

THIS allowance of per capita revenue may need modification in the case of very small or very large communities, or communities which are otherwise exceptional. Small communities may often obtain increased library service for the same expenditure per capita by enlarging the area of administration. The situation in large communities is often modified by the presence of good endowed libraries free for public use.

COMMUNITIES desiring their libraries to supply these needs extensively and with the highest grade of trained service, will find it necessary to provide a support much larger than the minimum of one dollar per capita.

THIS should cover extension work sufficient to bring home to the children, the foreign speaking people, business men, artisans, advanced students, public officials, and in general all classes of the people, the opportunities that such a library is not only ready but able to afford, with a service that is administered by trained librarians having special knowledge in their particular departments.

American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois

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In Oversize
Box 21
American Library Association

Through the Reading with a

Distinguished Men

Answer the Ques

WHAT SHALL

FORTY brief essay